WASHINGTON

Morton Proposes Amendments to the Enforcement Act

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S CRUSADE

Remarkable Sumpluary Achievements of a Congressional Prisoner.

BABCOCK'S UNPLEASANT POSITION.

The President Speaks Significantly of the Bell Expose.

Continuation of the Emma Mine Inquiry.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, April 3, 1876. OM'S PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE EN FORCEMENT ACT.

The action of the Supreme Court on the Enforcement has caused a good deal of excitement among residence, especially Senators, and the amendments ared to-day by Senator Morton are intended to show a feeling. Mr. Morton does not, of course, expect a necratic House to pass his bill, but he says he means, if possible, to get it through the Senate, so as to have it discussed in the House and let the democrats go on the record against it. This they will readily do; but it is doubtful if amendments to the Enforcement act can be made interesting to the public. The necessity for that kind of legislation has passed by.

The bill introduced by Senator Morton provides that all persons and officers charged with the duty of furnishing to editors an expectative to perform any

arnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform any ot which a State or Territory may prescribe as a pro-equisite for voting shall give all citizens equal opporities without distinction of race, color previous condition of servitude, and fail-to do this they shall forfeit for each moe to the person aggreeved \$500, together with ets and such counsel fees as the Court may doem st. Such offences are also to be punished on convicment from one month to one year, or by both, in the discretion of the Court. The second seco hinder, &c., any citizen from doing the act required to qualify him to vote. The third section pre-scribes a fine not less than \$500 and imprisonment of secount of race, color, &c., the exercise of the right of suffrage by any person entitled to it under the fifteenth amendment, by means of bribery, or threats of depriving any such person of employment, or of ejecting him from houses, or lands, or by threats of refusing to renew lesses or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or tamily.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR RILL AS CUT DOWN-RIGHT MILLIONS LESS THAN THE ESTI-

The River and Harbor bill has been comp The River and Harbor bill has been completed and passed on by the committee. Mr. Hereford, the chairman, has brought down the appropriation to \$5,877,000, a reduction of nearly \$1,000,000 from last year's appropriation and nearly \$8,000,000 less than the estimates made for the present year. He thinks in its present shape it can pass the House, and that if he had made greater reductions there would have been very great opposition. The appropriation ought not really to be greater than \$2,000,000, or at the most \$3,000,000, but almost every Congressman has some local improvement to advocate, and it has for many years been as difficult to cut down this appropriation

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April S. 1878. GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN ASKS THE MOBAL SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT IN HIS WAR ON PARTY-ITS FRIGID BECEPTION.

to abuse Governor Chamborlain and misrepresent his political aims. A copy of the letter is given for pub-

ft is as follows:—

To His Excellency the President:—

Sir—I am induced by recent extraordinary circumstances occurring in this State to address you by this communication, as the head, in a certain sense, of the republican party. The General Assembly of this State ou the 18th max. elected W. J. Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr., as Judges of the Circuit Court of this State, the former for the Circuit embracing the city of Charleston and constituting by far the most important irrelated to the State in point of population, wealth and susiness. The character of F. J. Moses, Jr., is known to you and to the world. Unless the entirely universal opinion of all who are familiar with his career is mistaken, he is as infamous a character as ever in any ago diagraced and prostituted public position. The character of W. J. Whipper, according to my belief and the belief of all good men in his State, so far as I am informed, differs from that of Moses only in extent to which opportunity has allowed him to exhibit it. The election of these two men to judicial offices sends a thrill of horror through the state. It compels men of all parties who respect desency, virtue or civilization to utter their loudest protests against the outrage of their election of such a degree of legal learning as to qualify them for the intelligent discharge of any judicial duty. The least of all the evis inflicted on the people of this State by their election is the fact that it compels all republicans who love or honor the principles of their party to refuse to countenance or iolerate such representatives.

lam a republican, of just as many years' standing as I have seen years of discretion. I have been a strict party man, adhering to my party here in South Caroina through good report and cvil report, never for since quitting its ranks amid the sgreatest discouragements arising from the bad conduct and suicidal policy of many of its most prominent members; but the time has now come when no self-respecting republicans can tolerate the ascendancy of such men as, in this instance, have been forced upon cs. For you or me, as republicans, to countenance the election of Moses and Whipper is as impossible as it would be for Governor Hiden, as a democrat, to countenance the election of Wilham M. Tweed and George G. Barnard to judicial positions in New York. I cannot and will not do it, be the consequences what they may politically. And yet I know there are men who will charge me in this crisis as they have charged me hitherto with treachery to the republican party, because I cannot keep silent and still support a party loaded down with such men. The newspaper in Washington which has sometimes been called your organ, doubtless erroneously, will quite likely denounce me with renewed vigor for what simple self-respect will compel me to de in view of this outrage. I tell you, Mr. President, no act of mine, if I were the greatest living traitor to my party, could be so fatal to that party as the election of Whipper and Moses has been and will be. I want above all things to have South Carolina for the republican party in the coming Presidential straggle, but I cannot save it, of the party here or the party at Washington or in the North do less than denounce the stand guarantingly, and join tueir efforts to those of the honest republicans here in an effort to overhrow the power of such men as Whipper and Moses and their aiders and abetors.

Our only salvation is in cutting loose from all c.n. ammination with these men, and requiring all who are

mak the national republicans party to sustain us, and we know that you and all true republicans will bid us can apend when you know the depths of degradation is which these men are plunging us. This letter is, of rourse, addressed only to you, but you can make any use of It you see fit, and I remain your sincero iriend and fellow republican, D. H. CHAMBERLIN, Governor of South Carelina.

WALTER WITHOUTHNE'S PARK AS A PRISONER

LUTURIATION AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.

At the close of an exciting debate and on the eve of an journment, if vioves, Chairman of the Committee in the Real Estate Fred offered a resolution to the contract with Hallet Kliedwice had been living in an extravagant and luxurious manner at the expense of Congress in the jail where he is confined, by order of the House, for contempt, his bill of fare being in marked contract with that of the other presoners. The resolution asked that the prisoner be put on the ordinary fare of other inmates, and it directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a contract with the jailer for that purpose. As the clerk finished the last line many members jumped to their feet and objected, and it was apparent that the object of the resolution was not understood. It appears that when Kilbourne was consigned to the jail there was no appropriation connected with the support in the jail of Congressional prisoners, and the House is obliged to pay the expenses necessary for the support of the prisoner. Mr. Freund, the House cateror, was accordingly ordered to furnish the necessary meals. Hence the objection to Mr. Glover to paying \$18 a day, as shown by Mr. Freund's bill. Mr. Glover asked a suspension of the rules in order to pass the resolution, but not receiving a two-thirds vote it was not carried. The yeas and nays were called and there was much excitement during the balloting. Fround stood near the Speaker's desk, and when the resolution did not pass because only a few of the demo-cratic members understood why it was introduced, but it will be again offered to-morrow, with the bill, which is ten feet long, attached, and the Chairman and his friends say that they will have no difficulty in getting it passed. The following is an abstract of Mr. Kil-bourne's little bill for provisions:— March 15.—Breakfast, lunch and dinner, \$12 60. March 17.—Breakfast, supper, dinner and lunch, \$15 05.

March 18.—Breakfast, supper, dinner and lunch

March 18.—Breakfast—Spring chicken, \$1 50; tenderloin, \$2; potatoes, 30c; cream, 30c; lee cream. 25c.; stewed peaches, 60c.; baked apples, 40c.; vonison steak, \$1; currant jelly, 25c.; coffee, 50c. Dinner—Soup, 50c.; birds, \$1; French green peas, 75c.; green corn, 50c.; lice cream, \$1; cakes, \$1; lettuce, 50c.; tenderloin, \$2; mushrooms, \$1; potato salad, 40c.; cucumbers and tomatoes, \$1.—total, \$18 75.

March 20.—Breakfast, lunen and supper, \$13 50.

March 21.—Breakfast, luner and supper, \$13 75.

March 23.—Breakfast, Spring and Supper, \$13 75.

March 23.—Breakfast, Spring and Spring an

being 21 65.

Sunday, April 2.—Breakfast and lunch—lamb chop, 75c.; shad, \$1; chickens' eroqueits, 40c.; raw tomatoes, \$1; cream, 50c.; Neuchtelle cheese, 15c.; atewed kidneys, 60c.; chicken salad, \$1 50; sardines, 50c.; conserved fruits, 25c.; potted fruits, 30c.; oranges, 50c.; milk, 25c.; chocolate, 25c.; ice, 50c. Dinsor—Tenderloin steaks, \$2; French green peas, \$1; sweet bread, \$1 50; ice cream, 50c.; tomstocs, \$1; cake, 50c.; cellery, 50c.; stewed terrapin, \$2 50; birds, \$1; green corn. 50c.

cellery, 50c.; stowed terrapin, \$2.50; birds, \$1; green corn, 50c.
Total amount for the prisoner's fare on this fifth Sunday in Lont, \$21.20.
To serve these viazids two men were sent over to the jail in a carriage which Mr. Freund itemizes as "drayage," at \$3 per day, amounting to \$57. The grand total for the imprisoned epicure is \$355.40, making an average per day of \$18.68, or per meal of \$9.34. This account, does, not include the wines, which amounted for \$3.4.

When Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee, sent to the restaurant the last time for the expense account, Mr. Freund looked anxiously at the measurage and said, "Do you write for any newspaper?" "I do," was the reply, whereupon the catterer threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Mein Gott! Mein Gott! I'm ruin's."

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO ENGLAND-DETERMINATION OF

Senate held another absorbing executive session on the question of the confirmation of Mr. Dana. No result was reached, though the manifest disposition was to settle it one way or the other. The majority of the Republican Senators are tired of it and wish that the President would withdraw the nomination, and it is freely said that it is a little strange that he does not in view of the manifest strong opposition to it. It is said that the President is annoyed that the Senate, which was so prompt to confirm any one whom he might send in when the state of patronage was being made up at the commencement of his present term, should now oppose the most important and special nominations which he sends in. He has not got over the effect of this disaffection, notably in the case of Mr. Shepherd when he was nominated as one of the Commissioners of the district. He has, it is said, observed this opposition growing up against him, and is some cases he resents it, as he did in selecting the appointers for federal offices—notably in Illinois—without consulting the Senators or delegates The Senate proposes, some Senators say, to show him that they can exercise a check on his waywardness. Some of the Illinois nominees have not yet been confirmed, and it is not impossible that the Senate may have a rupture with President Johnson. The Senators, in talking among themselves, manifest spleen against President Grant on this account, though it does not appear face. During the discussion in executive session to-day Senstor Wadloigh, of New Hampabire, delivered a philippic against General Butler, and called him plainly by some very severe names. He does not disguise his and scouted the idea of the Senate being affected by such a man as Butler. The whole of New England is aroused on this point. They are determined to show Butler; hence the republicans from the East want to see Mr. Dana confirmed, and will strain every point to accomplish it. But the nomination will not be con-firmed in the end, there being a vote of more than firmed in the end, there being a vote of more than three majority to reject him on an average Senate attendance. The Senators left the chamber looking moody and disgusted. Senator Wadleigh is reported to have said to the President at the White House that General Butler was not the kind of man who should have influence in appointments. Well posted Senators, but who are indifferent to the contest, say, however, that Mr. Dana will not be confirmed. ever, that Mr. Dana will not be confirmed

THE PRESIDENT ON THE BELL EXPOSURE-BARCOCK SHOULD CLEAR HIMSELP.

During the illness of President Grant, from which he is not, in the opinion of his friends, entirely recovered as yet, he expressed himself as somewhat surprised at the evidence given by Detective Bell, and said that he fore the Congressional investigating committee. Be-sides this, army officers now here feel that he ought

also to purge himself before the Court of Inquiry which was granted at his request pending the preliminaries in the indictment and subsequent truit at St. Louis. General Babcock, on being askel if he intended to apply to the committee to be summaned, said he would not think of doing anything of the kind, but intimated that he had been summoned by the Sergeant at Arms. He says, successingly, that the whole statement of Bell in a string of hes, and exhibited two letters it in Beli asking him for money in various amounts on two or casions, once for \$41, and again for \$80, which he agreed to recurn as soon as his monthly pay should be received. He says that he has also an affidavit by field in his possession which will show him to his true light ready over the banks. ensions, once for \$40, and again for \$80, which he

A NEW BLOW FOR BARCOCK.

General Babcock begins to exhibit signs of the wear
and tear of anxiety. It is rumored that he is to be removed from the place of Superintendent of Public
Buildings and Engineer of the Aqueduct. The House
Committee of Appropriations, in discussing the provisions of the appropriation required for the
completion of the Navy and War Departments,
proposed to make it with the stipulation that
General Babcock shall not have anything to do with
the expenditure of the money, nor with any other to the expenditure of the money, nor with any other to be made in the District, as heretofore, under the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and will provide that it shall be taken in charge and disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Super-

When Secretary Chandler goes before Clymer's committee on Wednesday he will be asked to explain for what purpose Bell, while employed in the Interior Department, was sent to New York and St. Louis, and in whose interest. Vouchers in the department show that Bell received \$16 for expenses to New York in January and \$30 for expenses to St. Louis in February. He also received \$155 salary for his services for those months, making a total of \$304.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876. THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILBOAD PROPOSI-

TION-SUBSTANCE OF THE BULL The bill introduced to-day by Senator Edmunds to crea.e a sinking fund for the liquidation of government bonds advanced to the Central Pacific Railroad Company embodies a proposition submitted to him as chairman of the Judiciary Committee by Vice-President Huntington in behalf of that company, substantially as

States all the unsold lands hitherto granted to it in the State of Nevada and in Utah Territory, and the Seciethird section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Tressury to carry to the credit of this sinking fund all amounts due the company for government transportation up to the 1st day of last January which if not amounting at said date to \$1,000,000 shall be made up to that sum by the company. The fourth section requires the company to pay semi-annually into the United States Treasury such a sum in money or in any United States bonds or securities at vided, be sufficient when added to the other sums to the credit of said sinking fund to pay off the governfrom their respective dates up to maturity. Interest on all sums placed to the credit of said sinking fund the rate of six per cent per annum. The payments thus made are in lieu of all payments or other requirements from the Central Pacific Railroad Company under any act of Congress in relation to the reim-bursement to the government of the bonds issued to it and to the Western Pacific Railroad.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION-LYON SE

The cross-examination of James E. Lyon was continued before the Committee of Foreign Affairs to-day, lie desired to make an explanation concerning his testimony on Saturday. Instead of visiting Satt Lake in the spring of 1870, it was about the 1st of September or the last of August subsequent to the preliminary examination before Judge Brady, which was in July, 1870; therefore he did not know the value of the m until he visited Salt Lake, and saw the working of the lode in which he previously claimed an interest. This explanation, he said, made his testimony perfectly

since Saturday they had communicated with Sait Lake and received a telegram in reply that Lyon arrived there the 22d of May, 1870. Mr. Chittenden asked

whether this information was correct.

Mr. Lyon answered that he had telegraphed to the Salt Laze, and was informed that it was the 11th day

Mr. Chittenden—Have you any recollection that you arrived at Salt Lake on or about the 22d day of May, A. I do not know. Q. Then you will not answer that you were in Salt Lake as early as May, 1870? A. I think I was there in

the spring, but I do not know positively. fore stated concerning transactions in Emma mine shares in London by General Schenck, Park and others. He believed the Emma mine business was a fraud on

He believed the Emma mine business was a raugen the British public; but he took no means to inform them of the fact, as that was not his business. Q. Did you swear before this committee that Park ever told you of his giving shares or anything eine to General Schenck to induce him to become officially as-sociated with the Emma Mine Company? A. I never stated that Park said to me that he had given Schence shares to become a director; I do not think he used

Park, and, it so, when, on the subject of the "arrange-ment" with Schenck? You having testified before the New York Court that Stewart told you that such an arrangement had been made and your answer then was "No, sir; I don't think I had." Do you repeat that answer now? A. I have no recollection of his telling

conversations with Colonel Baxter, whether he ever had one word of conversation with Baxter in his life. Mr. Lyon replied he had had more than one conversa-tion with him. On one occasion it was about the patent of the Emma mine. He wanted to know of Mr. Chittenden what the "catch" or "trick" was. Mr. Chittenden replied the putent was nover there. Mr. Lyon said he believed he saw it there. He called to satisfy his curiosity as to the way the ore carried out. Mr. Chittenden asked Lyon whether any other person than himself was present when Park, as alleged, spoke to him adversely of the Emma mine. Mr. Lyon answered he believed that both Stewart and Park were present when the question arose about satisfying the English shareholders why no ore was taken out of the mine. Stewart, on that occasion, said they could represent that work could not be prosecuted during the winter en account of heavy snows and that there was money enough in hand to pay dividends for seven months. Park intended to sell out on the strength of

no one was present during that conversation but Mr. Park and yourse.f. A. I believe both Park and Stewart was present, but four years having passed I could not be certain.

The cross-examination was further continued and

ended.

E. J. Hillyer, who was attorney with exSenator Stewart for Mr. Lyon in his litigation concerning the Emma mine in the spring of
1871, was examined by Mr. Phelps, and testified that
when in Utah the more they learned about the mine
the more they became convinced of its value up to the
time the stock was placed on the English market.
When Stewart wrote a letter to Mr. Lyon saying that in a certain contingency they would not be fighting for a worked-out mine he did not, as Lyon interpreted it,

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BU-

HEAU.
The House Committee on Military Affairs unanimously adopted the report this morning transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to

CREVASSE ON THE MISSISSIPPL

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 3, 1876. The officers of the steamer A. J. White report a large crevasse at Pagis' Landing Saturday night and yesterday. The water was pouring through, and some three SPORTSMEN KILLED

PATAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT TO A DUCK SHOOTING PARTY—THE STORY OF THE RESCUING OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.

PINE GROVE, Pa., April 3, 1876.

Three young men, named Warren Scully, George Frink and George Ball, on Saturday morning last, went to Little Long Pond, three miles from this place, sight, and not having appeared up to yesterday noon a party started for the pond to see if anything had befailen them. On reaching the spot, which is in the boilow of a mountain, and a place only frequented by fishermen and hunters, nothing could be seen of the men, and the boat that was usually kept on the pond was not in its accustomed place. A search was made around the lake, and against a small island about 300 yards from shore, near the outlet of the pond, the 300 yards from shore, near the cutlet of the pond, the boat was discovered bottom up. This island is of a marshy nature and is covered with a thick growth of bushes peculiar to soil of that kind. On the tailest of one of these bushes a white cloth or handkerchief was displayed. While the party was discussing how to reach the island and investigate the matter a man rose partially erect from the bushes, and, seeing the others on the abore, waved his hand, and then sauk back to the ground. Although the pond was considerably immused ground. Although the pond was considerably jammed on that side with ice, it having broken up last week, two hardy woodsmen, named Charles Coniy and Jones Overbaugh, took off their boots and coats, and, plunging into the pond, swam out to the island. They ted the boat with great difficulty, and in half an hour after leaving the shore were, with the boat and the name, seen on the island.

who was nearly dead with the loss of blood from an ugly wound in the fleshy part of the thigh, which was and it was not until he was carried to the cabin of Ga-briel Sloat, a bark peeler and hunter, a mile and a-half

situation, but supported himself in the water mechanically.

BURNSTING OF A GUN.

It finally broke upon his mind that the gun must have burst, and by the concussion thrown him out. He thereupon looked about for his companions. Not a sign of thom could be seen anywhere. The boat was drifting toward the island, bottom up, twenty-five feet away. He attempted to awim to it, and for the first time realized the fact that he was hurt. His right leg leit numb, and no could not move it. He with great difficulty managed to reach the boat, on which he supported himself, and as it struck against the island he crawled off into the bushos. With remarkable presence of mind he tore the himself from his coat and making a bandage or it smeared his wound, which was almost as large as his two hands and open to the bone, with the black mud found on the island, and then bound the cloth around it as tightly as he could.

PAIR OF HIS COMPANION.

This he believes saved him from bleeding to death before he was rescued, although he could feel his strongth gradually failing and would have died before night. He rightly conjectured that there would be friends out to look for them, and he tied his hand-kerchief to the bush to attract attention. He lay all might in the mud and water of the island, and besides the pain from his wound suffered greatly from the cold. He thinks his two comrades must have been killed by flying tragments of the gun, one of which had torn his thigh. If the two had have saved themselves, as they were both expert swimmers. Their bodies have not yet been found, although a vigiliant search has been made for them. The sad affair has created a profound sense of gloom in this community. The parties were promising and exemplary young men—all carponiors. Frink was twesty-three and Ball twenty-five. The latter was soon to have been married.

A GHASTLY MYSTERY.

MUTILATED HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN A BOX-A BODY BADLY CUT UP-IDENTIFICATION SAID

STUYVEBANT LANDING, N. Y., April 3, 1876. people of this pleasant little village on the on were thrown into a great state of excitement to-day by the announcement that a wooden box, containing human remains, had been found on the banks of the fiver. The body had been cut into small pieces, but the remains were evidently those of a person recently murdered. The box was about five feet long and two feet wide, and was made been painted above the words College place, but it had been so badly obliterated that it could not be diphered. David McAllister, who found the bex, is a m

LOVE AND PISTOLS.

TWO YOUNG MEN OF VIRGINIA KILL EACH OTHER ABOUT A WOMAN.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 187d.

Clayton T. Robinson and Jesse Mitchell, young men highly connected in Campbell county, Virginia, met to-day at New Providence Church, near Rustburg, in that county, to settle an old foud with pistols. Robinson was shot in the abdomen and the other received one shot in the haud, which, glancing, went through his check and lodged in the back of his head. Another shot took effect in his breast. The latest report states that Robinson is dead, and Mitchel could not survive. The difficulty is understood to have been on account of a woman.

A DESCENT OF FLIES.

STRANGE APPEARANCE OF A MYRIAD OF LARGE FLIES ON THE SNOW IN CANADA-SPECIMENS COLLECTED AND SENT TO A SCIENTIST.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 3, 1876. The late wonderful shower of flesh which fell in Ken shower of thes which fell on Monday last at Rivière du Loup. Professor Herbert Larue, M. D., of Laval Uni-versity, Quebec, has received specimens of the insects which had been rained down upon the surface of the now. These strange visitors were forwarded to t

snow. These strange visitors were forwarded to the Doctor in a bottle by Judge W. E. Taschereau, of Riviere du Loup, accompanied by the following letter:

RIVIERE DU LOUP EN BAN, March 29, 1876.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—A very singular phenomenon occurred here during the northeast tempest of Monday. A shower of lies fell with the snow over a space of several acres. They are by the million waiking over the snow, without appearing to be able to fly. I send you a few specimens. You will be able to Judge whether it is worth while to classify them. In haste, yours truly.

W. E. TASCHEREAU.

The specimens appear to be of the mosquito species, though apparently about three times the size of those lively insects. The phenomenon of insects and snow mingled together in a temperate clime and failing in the same shower is indeed a most remarkable one, and not likely to be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it.

JAPAN

National Rejoicement Over the Peaceful Result of the Negotiations with Corea.

THE LESSON FROM FORMOSA.

Return of the Mikado's Ambassadors to Tokio.

POINTS OF THE REPORT.

Special Information for the Governing Powers of Europe and America.

THE TREATY.

Tokio (Jeddo), Japan, March 10, 1876.

All Japan is in a glow of excitement over the peace-ful and successful result of the negotiations in Corea. The satisfaction is not so clamorously expressed as that which followed the settlement of the Formesa affair, but it appears to be quite as general and profound. Victories of diplomacy are not so capitvating to the popular mind as those which involve more or less of physical contest and warlike demonstration, less noisily welcomed than if it had been accomplished triumph obtained in this way is the best possible event that could have happened for the country. Even those who were most resolutely bent upon a conflict are silenced, if not wholly convinced. The government has gained a strength with the masses that it never before possessed. Foreign observers, including the envoys, are almost enthusiastic in declaring their surprise and admiration. It comes a little hard upon had undertaken in vain. Two or three of the most from the beginning, and prognosticated nothing but humiliation and defeat for the enterprise. They would have contributed a more active opposition when they were taught for the first time that their persistent policy of interference was become too common a scandal to be persovered in without danger to themselves. Now that the difficult part of the task is finished, they join, though somew faintly, in the general congratulations. Some of them still find consolation in reiterating the old cry that "luck" and "chance" have more to do with it than anything else. This makes even the Japanese laugh According to these sceptical theorists, luck helped the country through the business of the Maria Luz, in which Japan gave the death blow to the Macao Coo trade; chanco enabled the ambassador Soyezima te settle the audience question in China, which all other ministers had been unable to adjust; accident supported Salgo in the campaign against the savage triber of Formosa; the caprice of fortune sustained Okubo in the diplomatic struggle at Pekin, and now, once more, circumstances over which nobody could possibly have and their representative, Kuroda, famous by throwing open Corea without the exercise of any ingenuity energy on the part of the organizers of the missio But, in fact, excepting with those who are determined to remain blinded by prejudice and conceit, this sort of reasoning is now recognized as too extremely thin to be effective. It is falling into discredit here, and is not likely to find much favor hereafter in the estima tion of the Western world. RETURN OF THE EMBASSY.

The Embassy returned to this city only five days ago, and few details of the expedition have yet been divulged. Only the general fact of the successful issue has been officially communicated. Innumerable reports are prevalent, but hardly any of them rest upon a substantial foundation. The circumstances which I shall presently recount will be concisely imparted, by to-day's mail, to the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular to the C agents in America and Europe.

He reports that he arrived, with his fleet, at Fuson, the old Japanese station in the southeast of Corea on mouth of the river, on which the capital, Seoul, is sit-uated. The progress was necessarily slow, is being considered of importance that the ships should all keep together, the rate of advance being thus deter-mined by the slowest. They met in rendezvous on the 25th at the island of Kualio (Japanese pronuncia-tion) and on the 29th at the island of Tailu. From this point the walls of the capital were plainly visible, and here a delay of several days took place for the arrangement of the final preparations. One other island (Chosan) was visited before the place of debark ation was reached. On the 10th of February the Enof the recent skirmish between the Corean soldiers and the crew of the Japanese man-of-war Unyokuan, and at once proceeded to a distance of about two miles toward the centre of the island, where they esborhood, occupying the premises usually in the pos-session of the military ruler of that district. The en trance was made as effective as possible by the sid of detachments of marines and sailors from the various peared to excite the greatest astonishment on the part of all who saw them. The members of the commis-aion, dressed in full uniform, reached their quarters in the middle of the afternoon. With very little delay in the middle of the afternoon. With very little delay they were visited by two officers appointed to receive them and their attendants. These delegates, named Ji Shinken and Injisho, aged respectively about sixty-five and fitty years, represented themselves as having full power to treat with the visitors upon all subjects. The former was announced as holding the highest rank in Corea, the equivalent of "Ip-pon" in Japan, a fact of which it was thought desirable to other evidence by which it was thought desirable to obtain evidence be fore entering upon discussions. Formal salutations were exchanged, and the remainder of the day was oc cupied in ceremonies of courtesy and such offerings of hospitality as the Corean dignitaries were able to sup-

THE EXTERTAINMENT was enlivened by the performance of specimens of an cient Chinese music. During the ovening the Japanese despatched a messenger requesting that the work in hand be entered upon the next day. Accordingly, on friendly relations was taken up, not without manifest reluctance on the side of the Coreans. It was earnestly debated for three days, at the end of which an intervaof ten days was requested, in order that the matter be referred for consideration.

TO THE COURT AT SHOUL To tak court at smooth.

To tak court at smooth.

This appeal was urgently combated by the Envoy, who represented that as the capital was only twenty or twenty-five miles distant, the demand was unreasonable. He proposed that the answer should be returned within five days, but as the Coreans expressed great anxiety to secure a longer time, it was finally agreed that ten days abould be conceded, but only upon condition that there should then be no further conferences, and that at the expiration of the term allowed the treaty should be returned signed and approved by the King. With this understanding the native officials took leave and departed for the seat of government. During their absence opportunity was taken to examine the locality with some minuteness.

appeared to be in a state of abject degradation, and

one close observer declares that he never saw a smile upon any face during the whole of the sojourn. In speaking of the names of Corean places and persons I ought to mention that there is, and probably will be for a long time, much difficulty in representing them accurately by Roman letters. Everything there is written in Chinese characters, which are used alike in Corea, China and Japan, but are spoken differently in each country. Thus the name of this particular town, properly Kanfa, is pronounced Kokwa by Japanese,

and may be uttered a dozen or more ways by Chines according to the dialects of their various provinces.

At the expiration of the ten days agreed upon th native officials presented themselves, but only to an nounce their inability to fulfil the conditions to which they had pledged themselves. The envoys at once adopted a very short method of dealing with them. They declared they could now listen to no arguments or remonstrances, and that nothing but a positive promise to produce the treaty, signed and ratified, within a specified time, shou'd induce them to romain a day longer on shore. This having been main a day longer on shore. This having been met with an apparent attempt at evasion the entire Japanese party abandoned their quarters and went on board the ships, excepting only two subordinate officers, who remained to collect baggage, &c. The Coreans, thus fully persuaded that their visitors were not to be trifled with, besought these two attaches to carry to the envoy their entreaties that he would recarry to the envoy their entreaties that he would re-turn and their assurances that no further cause of reasonable complaint should be given. Upon the strength of these protestations the communications were renewed, but in a spirit, on the Japanese side, that plainly demonstrated the inexpediency of further efforts to protract the settlement. It was timidly in-timated by the Coreans that the main obstacle to a prompt conclusion was the requirement, by the Kuroda and his party, that the actual signature of the King should be affixed to the document as a guarantee of fidelity in its execution. Then came a flood of assev-erations that such a thing had never been done or even heard of in Coroa; that the monarch nover attached his name to anything; that to ask him to append it could never venture upon, and much more of the same sort. All this was cut short by the curt announcement from which there would be no recall. Messra. Ji

Shinken and Injisho then surrendered without further struggle, and asked only for sufficient time to go to Seoul for the ratification and return. After this al went smoothly. The two additional days required were passed in amicable intercourse, exchanges of presents and consultations respecting the probable The gifts offered by the Japanese were in some instances looked upon with grave suspicion. Some of them were of European or American manufacture, and the inscriptions or trade marks upon them were recognized and regarded as carrying with them tion. In regard to the methods of conducting a diplo matic connection they seemed greatly at a loss, and, no doubt, they sincerely felt so. The treaty provided for the visit of a Corean ambassador to Japan at an early date. They frankly admitted that they knew nothing about such usages, and that they had no means of sending a representative, being without suitable ships or the means of buying them. The Japanese set aside this obstacle by undertaking to supply transpor-tation for all that might be appointed to come. A partial understanding followed, to the effect that much good might be accomplished by selecting young men from Corean families known to be the most hostile to the idea of foreign associations and sending them to Japan for education in the national schools. Ample apologies were offered for the discourteous responses and also for the attack upon the gunboat Unyokuan, the nationality of which vessel, it was protested, was entirely unknown to the assailants. The objections of the Coreans to all other outside nations, excepting Japan, presented themselves in a very strong light.
They pleaded that the Japanese should do all that they could to prevent strangers from a distance attempting to visit them, and, above all, they wanted Christians was given, although an erroneous impression has gained currency among foreigners in Japan to the effect that attpulations have been made subjecting Europeans and Americans to Japanese rule in case they Japan to be responsible for their behavior. No such thing has been done or even remotely thought of

THE TREATY STORED.

On the 27th of February the treaty was brought to Kokwa (or Kanfa), duly signed and attested am affirmed by the King's autograph—all as required. HOMEWARD.

Early on the 28th the Embassy started homeward,

an outline of the proceedings was telegraphed to the capital. On the 5th Kuroda and his companions landed at Sinagawa, near Tokio, whither they proceeded by railroad. They were received with great distinction is the hall of the Dai jo Kuan by the Emperor and the highest officials of the State. The treaty which they brought has not yet been seen by any person outside of the Sei In, or Imperial Council. It counsists of only twelve articles, and its brevity is explained by the fact that it is intended only as a preliminary paper, upon which the more permanent agreement will subse-quently be based. The following are the principal provisions :- Cores ceases to be regarded as tri especially commissioned by the government, become immediately free to all natives of this Empire; more over, the barriers preventing access to the interior from Fusan will be removed, and Japanese may go to any part of the peninsula. It is, however, understood though not expressly set down in the convention, that Japan will take measures to prevent needless and untimely intrusions and that travellers shall be held in due restraint by their own officials stationed there until unimpeded intercourse be found practicable.

TWO OTHER PORTS, to be herealter chosen by Japan, will be opened reto be hereafter chosen by Japan, will be opened re-spectively in fiteen and twenty months. In order that they may be judiciously selected Japanese ships have permission to survey every part of the Corean coast. This is found necessary on account of the danger aur-rounding many of the towns along the shore, the spproaches to which have never been thoroughly ex-

able commercial station, but the late visit has proved that the powerful outpouring current of the Seoul River renders it too difficult of access to be available. Japanese wrecked ships are to be assisted and their

The treaty ratification on the part of the Mikado is to be sent back in the hands of a permanent representa-tive at the end of six months, when trade regulations will be definitely agreed upon. The understanding will be that Corean officials shall in no case interfere to pre-vent free commercial transactions between the twe

One of the most difficult and delicate subjects considered in the treaty is that of jurisdiction. With the feelings of the Japanese upon this head, so far as their own nation is concerned, they would willingly have strained a point to avoid interference with a neighboring government. But on investigation it became clear that they could not commit their citizens to the chances of such treatment as native Coreans are compelled to undergo. They therefore stipulated, as Western Powers have done in Japan, that their people should be subject to trial and punishment only by their own deputed authorities. Having demanded this, they felt bound to accord the same privilege to Corea. This part of the treaty will probably be open to more criticism than any other. It has already become a question of discussion among officials of the inner circles, and there is a prospect that it will not stand without and there is a prospect that it will not stand without alteration when the final international compact it

It now appears that, in spite of the almost universal expectation of one period not long past, and the avowed desire of an influential party in Japan, peace is to be maintained, and the vast proparations for hostilities are to be turned to no immediate use. But, neverthe less, they have not been without their indirect advantage. It was the knowledge of the readiness of Japan is enter upon a condict, in case of need, that most deeply impressed Corea with the necessity of abandoning her pretensions. Exactly the same result came from the Japanese demonstrations in respect to China a year and a half ago. It seems to be a principle with this government to engage in no dispute the result of which is doubtful without simultaneously providing for the worst emergencies that may arise.

THE ARKHICAN AND PRENCH EXPERITIONS to Corea were feebe affairs, and were known to be unsupported by a determination to push them to superfectly. For this reason they were requised, and repulsed rather ignomineously for us, as we have been compelled to admit. At least one-half the secret of Japan's success is the character she has acquired, and which she reems resolved to maintain, of proving that she is in earnest by straining every energy to most the possible necessity becomes inevitable.

There seems to be no better security against war in this part of the world than a liceral and energetic preparation for entering upon it at a moment's notice.